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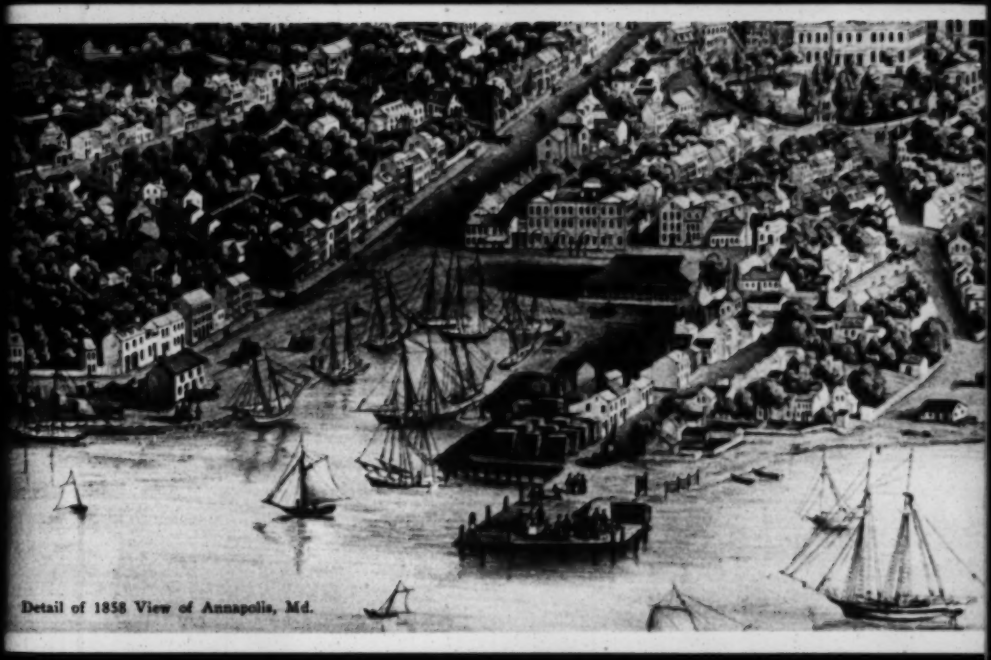

Detail of 1858 View of Annapolis, Md.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1958 view of Annapolis waterfront.

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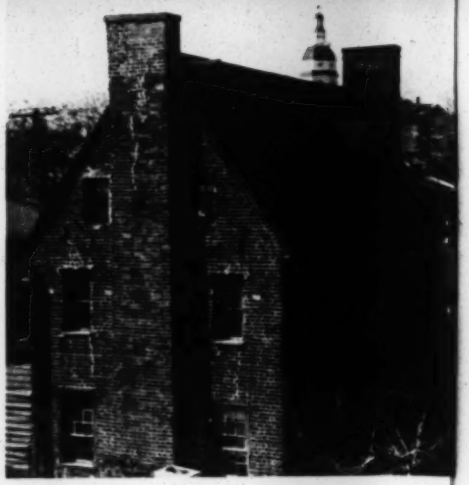
Annapolis Waterfront Square

When Anne Arundel Town on the shore of Spa Creek became the site of the provincial capital of Maryland in 1694, its waterfront area had already been established for more than half a century. This district is the next major restoration objective proposed by the Preservation Committee of Historic Annapolis, Inc.

The need for a good and safe port on the "tobacco coast" in an era when basic transportation was by the waterways soon created a port with inns and taverns to shelter colonial legislators, ship chandlers shops, ropewalks, a customs house, and headquarters of tobacco factors. A large proportion of this historic area remains, although in some instances obscured by later-day improvements in the form of neon signs, false fronts, and projecting store windows. A comparison of surviving structures with an enlargement of an early view of the waterfront region reveals a basic architecture that is largely intact.

By 1728 the busy colonial port saw brigantines and schooners out of England, Scotland, Ireland, Madeira, Barbadoes, and the West Indies; and snows and sloops from New York, New England, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Their cargoes, advertised in the Maryland *Gazette* (established 1727), included flour, barrelled beef, sugar, molasses, rum, ship's biscuits, spices, tea, lime juice, millstones, ladies' bonnets, books, and mezzotintoes. An occasional man-of-war put into port after guarding the dangerous sea lanes between England and her colonies. Such an occasion was often the signal for a governor's ball and other gala events to entertain the officers; and a hearty welcome at waterfront taverns was accorded the men from the ships.



The purchase and restoration of the Slicer House is the first phase of the project sponsored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., to save the Annapolis waterfront area. The Slicer House was built c. 1720 on ground owned by Sir Thomas Bladen, Maryland's first native-born governor. The house bears the name of a Scottish cabinet maker, whose advertisements appeared in the Maryland *Gazette* of 1769.

As the major port of Maryland, Annapolis was the center from which ferries operated to such Chesapeake ports as Rock Hall and Kent Island. Among its famous ferry owners were Samuel Horatio Middleton, Asbury Sutton, and Elizabeth Wilson. Middleton operated a tavern for sea-faring men and travelers at his house on the dock, until his death in 1750 after which his wife continued the business. Many noted colonial figures used his ferries, including Thomas Jefferson, who in 1784 recorded the cost of a trip from Annapolis to Rock Hall. George Washington and his brother Lawrence may have arranged a trip to the Barbadoes from the tavern in 1751.

In *Tobacco Coast, A Maritime History of the Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Era*, Arthur Pierce Middleton reports, "Alone among the other

Chesapeake ports, Annapolis closely rivalled Norfolk. The gay little capital of Maryland also had good dock facilities, several shipyards, several ropewalks, and a number of ship chandlers. . . . its reputation as a supply and refitting center was equal if not superior to that of Norfolk until well past the middle of the eighteenth century."

History was also made in the harbor. The tea-laden brigantine, *Peggy Stewart,* was burned there at the outbreak of the Revolution. Patriotic citizens of Annapolis later outfitted 22 privateersmen in the port. Tench Tilghman took passage from Annapolis to Rock Hall, en route to Philadelphia, to inform the Continental Congress of the surrender of the British at Yorktown. The *Constellation,* commanded by Thomas Truxtun, visited this harbor during the War of 1812; and in 1852, Perry's flagship began its memorable voyage to Japan from here. In 1898, captured Spanish naval officers had the freedom of the town.

To establish the architectural and historical significance of the rediscovered seaport area, the Committee has embarked on an extensive research program in state archives, early newspapers, maps, journals, diaries, and family papers. The information is being interpreted in a scale model which records existing buildings of the earlier era. Residents planning rehabilitation of houses, taverns, and shops in the district will be given documentary information and other advice; understanding and appreciation of the area is being fostered by an excellent publicity program. The latest accomplishment has been the purchase of the Slicer House in the area which will be restored under the direction of Historic Annapolis as a tangible demonstration of the effectiveness of the program.

Increasing numbers will come to Annapolis from those who travel the inland waterways, the bay, and the rivers, and from the additional ships which will put in at the old port for refitting when the seaport's preeminence has been reclaimed. Unlike most other ports of our earliest cities, Annapolis retains, without material damage, most of its historic harbor district.

—H. D. B.

DECATUR HOUSE

The large brick mansion, designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe for Stephen Decatur and located on Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., will be officially opened in the fall by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The property was bequeathed to the Trust by the late Mrs. Truxtun Beale, who died in June, 1956, but the house was not turned over by the executors of her estate until early in 1958. Since that time renovations and structural repairs have been made, necessary before the house may be opened to the public.

Members of the Decatur House Committee who have assumed the responsibility of operating the museum for the Trust are Mrs. Loring Christie, Chairman; Robert Woods Bliss; Mrs. Reginald Foster; Coleman Jennings; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth; Mrs. John F. Simmons; and Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, U.S.N., *ex officio* as Chief of Naval Operations.

1958 ANNUAL MEETING

Dumas Malone, eminent Jeffersonian scholar, will be the principal speaker at the 1958 annual banquet of the National Trust in New Orleans, Saturday, November 1. Dr. Malone has completed two volumes of a projected five-volume definitive biography, entitled *Jefferson and His Time;* he is presently on sabbatical leave from Columbia University, conducting research for other volumes in the series. Recently appointed the Jefferson Memorial Foundation Professor at the University of Virginia, Dr. Malone will direct the studies of 15 graduate fellows in a project being inaugurated next year by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and the University. The emphasis on Jefferson at the annual meeting will be appropriate because of his role in the Louisiana Purchase.

Members will receive official registration blanks after Labor Day; those planning to attend should reserve in their calendars the dates, October 31-November 2. Since some excursions may be limited, early registrants will be given preference. October 27 will be the closing date, after which registrations cannot be accepted.

The twelfth annual meeting will open Thursday, October 30, with the meeting and dinner of the Board of Trustees. Activities of the three-day program, beginning Friday, October 31, include the annual business meeting, two sessions for the reading of papers on preservation problems, a tour of the gardens and patios of the Vieux Carré, a visit to a number of distinguished nineteenth-century houses in the Garden District, and opportunities to lunch and dine in New Orleans' famous restaurants. A Sunday tour of important Mississippi River plantations, with lunch at Oak Allée, will terminate the meeting. Optional excursions to other areas outside New Orleans will be arranged for Monday, November 3, for those who wish to prolong their visit. Headquarters will be the Roosevelt Hotel.

PLANNING CONFERENCE

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and Old Sturbridge Village announce a Preservation Planning Conference October 3-5, at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass. Talks, discussion groups, and demonstration material of practical value will emphasize "planning ahead" in order to carry out historic preservation successfully. The sessions will thus deal with purposes and practices from overall planning, through public relations including community use of old buildings, essential research, interpretation, and the development of setting for the old house, to the actual practice of restoration including parallels from abroad.

Leaders will be Frederick L. Rath, Jr., Mrs. Nina Fletcher Little, Louis C. Jones, Mrs. Antoinette Downing, Roy W. Baker, John Codman, Gilbert L. Bean, Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, and members of the staff of both sponsoring organizations.

ANNUAL AWARD

An Awards Committee was appointed at the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust, with Ronald F. Lee as Chairman. This Committee will define criteria for annual National Trust awards and nominate candidates. The Trust's principal annual award, named for Louise du Pont Crowninshield, will be given for the first time at the annual meeting in New Orleans.

Past and Present in America

Daniel J. Boorstin, in January 1958 *Commentary*, speculated on the meaning of the past for the American spirit, as contrasted with the European attitude to monuments, museums, and history.

After two visits to Colonial Williamsburg, Mr. Boorstin (Professor of History, University of Chicago; author, *The Untried Land, The Genius of American Politics* and *The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson*) came to see this restoration as a symbol of our American attitude toward our national past.

Colonial Williamsburg is a more democratic kind of national monument than that known by the student or tourist in Europe. Williamsburg presumes a much less specialized and much less aristocratic kind of education. Unless one already knows a great deal, little can be learned from visiting the Roman Forum or the Athenian Acropolis. The Prado or London's National Gallery seem a jungle of canvas and marble to anyone not already instructed in the different arts and periods represented. The numerous palace-museums—like the Louvre, the Uffizi. or Schoenbrunn—may be more interesting because they at least show the common visitor where the rich and powerful used to live. Such places are planned and maintained primarily for the connoisseur, the art collector, the patron, the professor, or the scholar.

Williamsburg is a symbol of a culture where the fine arts have become much less important; where literacy is a higher ideal than literariness. Because it offers not a segment of the history of a particular fine art, but a model of a going community, it is intelligible and interesting to nearly everybody.

The forbidding ribbon, the "Do Not Touch" sign, and the somnolent guard are omnipresent features of the European museum which have nothing to do with the American restored community. One of the most impressive facts to anyone who has "done" Europe is that the trained guides of Colonial Williamsburg give their own interpretation of lectures on colonial life. Visitors have some sense of using what the colonists used; they see how things worked.

Williamsburg is made for the prosperous millions, for the "middling sort" of Americans, for a nation of paved roads and automobile owners and well-paid vacations, for a child-centered, newspaper-reading nation where families do things together. It symbolizes the American refusal to segregate any kind of activity: the refusal to believe that education need be a chore, or that learning need be confined to solemn and studious hours. Business and pleasure ought to be combined. Americans like to learn together, they like to enjoy their education. For these purposes Williamsburg is perfectly suited, and in a way which has no parallel.

Belief in the continuity of past and present is asserted by Williamsburg. Such an attempt to reconstruct the way of life of a whole past community and interpret it to all living Americans is not only more expensive, but more difficult and more taxing on the historical imagination, than to restore any particular ancient monument. Restorers of such a community must be willing to break with respected academic conventions; they must be willing to risk objections, ridicule of pedants, misunderstanding of scholars, of self-styled sophisticates, and of cosmopolites accustomed to very different European monuments. They must not be afraid to be archaeological precisionists, dramatic producers, advertisers, and promoters. They must combine the techniques of Hollywood, Madison

Avenue, Wall Street, and Schenectady with those of universities, museums, and research libraries.

Restorers of Williamsburg encountered some temptations all their own. There is the danger of making the past too homogeneous. At any one time every community is actually a hodgepodge of the relics of different periods. The architectural "unity" of any period exists only in the minds of architectural historians. In Williamsburg this temptation has not been wholly resisted, even by choosing "typical" buildings of the immediate pre-revolutionary period. Ironically, the modern and unrestored parts of the village, by adding a note of variety, help recover some of the heterogeneity of the once-living community. Since records are available of elegant ways of living and grander buildings are more durable, it is easier to reproduce them than the ways of craftsmen, servants, and small businessmen whose records are fewer and buildings less durable.

The restorer is faced with a dilemma of making the past too pretty. If he tries to camouflage his work by artificial weathering and machine-made wormholes, he becomes a kind of forger. If he does not, he makes the past seem too shipshape. Williamsburg has followed the rule that "where new materials must be used, they should be of a character approximating the old as closely as possible, but no attempt should be made to 'antique' them by theatrical means." Thus authentic colonial buildings look neat, well painted, and unlived in, while buildings of modern design look weathered and lived in.

For nearly every European country, the past is the storehouse of greatness and romance, which declines into the prosaic, insoluble problems of the present. Aristocratic cultures recapture past glories in crumbling castles, forts, and palaces. It becomes a patriotic act to leave the remains of that past in their surviving disarray.

European ruins inspire and stimulate the present with confidence in the national genius and an avenging hatred against the barbarian who destroyed the grandeur.

In older cultures nearly every monument was built from half-crumbled ruins of earlier ones. The Forum and the Colosseum provided a stone quarry for medieval Christian churches, themselves often built on the foundation of pagan temples. Any wholehearted effort to restore the Forum would erase the footsteps of more recent momentous events, in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Therefore the typical pathway into the grand European past is the carefully preserved ruin or the museum crammed full of precious *objets d'art*, which had been produced for a small aristocratic class.

American avenues to our past, our counterparts of ruins, museums, and monuments, are very different. We view the present as the climax of history. The unidirectional character of American history—with no lost imperial grandeur—makes us unwilling to abase ourselves before the greatness of any earlier epoch. Our Founding Fathers are great precisely because their ideals live in America today. Partly for this reason we lean more heavily on our past than on our political ideology as a resource for discovering our present, and for redefining our ideals. We have a simpler problem than has the Old World. Our past, unlike theirs, contains fewer contradictions; and we demand that it explain itself by giving meaning to our present.

The traveler to Europe or the Orient spends much of his time viewing pyramids, tombs, and palaces: obtruding landmarks in which long-dead men asserted their greatness. These monuments express a belief in perfect permanent things rather than in persisting, improving ways.

The democratic past of a mobile people uses up, improves, and replaces

its artifacts. The remains of past aristocratic cultures are often well preserved because they were so little used. The elegant European libraries, with their copies of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century books in mint condition, attest to aristocracy more than to literacy. Often books were well preserved simply because they were rarely read and then usually by men of genteel manners. Ours is a culture of newspapers and magazines, which only professors preserve. Often the most widely used books leave the barest trace. The hornbook—the ABC which was in the hand of every New England child—was used up, and perhaps not one remains from the seventeenth century.

The movement of Americans across the continent led them to build only what would do until they could afford better. Social mobility made most people in most parts of the country glad to tear down the old homestead in order to do better for their children, and to bury their humble ancestry.

The self-consciously monumental character of many of the most important European remains has invited their destruction as a patriotic or an ideological duty in later ages. In nations with oscillating histories, it becomes a patriotic duty to destroy the embarrassingly inconsistent past. Revolutions and reformations leave only the few relics which are too solid to be moved or too holy to be touched.

The American past is erased in a more casual and good-natured fashion. A house is removed to make way for a road; it is reconstructed to fit in the modern improvements. Except for destruction during early colonization, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, the relics of the American past have been removed not to deny the past, but to fulfill and improve it. It is no wonder that Americans feel the need to manufacture historical monuments.

—Abstract by T. B.

SHORT COURSES

Historic-House Keeping, a short course jointly sponsored for the past three years by the New York State Historical Association and the National Trust in Cooperstown, N. Y., will not be held this fall. The Cooperstown program has been a successful experience and has been very helpful in planning other regional courses co-sponsored by the National Trust. The success and subsequent influence of the Lexington, New York City, Providence, and St. Louis regional seminars during the past year confirm the belief that such an emphasis at the "grass-roots" makes a valuable contribution to local preservation efforts. The seminars are an important part of the Trust's educational program and additional study courses are planned for 1958-59.

An award for outstanding work in historic preservation was presented to John Winkler, Chairman of the Mark Twain Municipal Board, Hannibal, Mo., at the St. Louis seminar in April. The citation was made in recognition of Mr. Winkler's service in improving the Mark Twain house and museum, preserving the Becky Thatcher house and the law office of Mark Twain's father, James Clemens, and for restoring the Pilaster house where the Clemens family lived.

Recipients of scholarships to the St. Louis course were Mrs. L. O. Atkins, Hannibal, Mo.; Don Blair, New Harmony, Ind.; Mrs. E. G. Elliot, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Dale E. Goltz, Hannibal, Mo.; Miss Virginia B. Herbert, Cairo, Ill.; Felix E. Snider, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; and Mrs. W. J. Spurgeon, Sparta, Ill. In addition to underwriting the costs of the meeting in St. Louis, Lilly Endowment, Inc., presented five scholarships, one of which was shared by the two women from Hannibal. The sixth scholarship was donated by Mrs. Kenneth Dale Owen.

Commemorative Stamps

Commemorative stamps are one of five types of United States adhesive postage stamps issued by the Post Office for the prepayment of postage on mail matter. Under the law, the Postmaster General has authority to revise the designs of stamps and to designate special issues.

Commemorative stamps were first issued on the occasion of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. Since then, nearly every event of importance in which the government has officially participated, including statehood anniversaries, has been recognized by commemorative postage stamps. In addition, many have been issued to commemorate other important events and persons associated with the development and ideals of the nation.

From their inception, commemoratives have differed from regular stamps. The latter are issued for routine use over indefinite and lengthy periods of time with their designs usually limited to portraits and national monuments. Commemorative stamps, on the other hand, are currently printed in limited quantities of 120 million or less. They normally remain on sale in post offices for a short period of time, usually six months to a year, depending on their popularity.

Since commemorative stamps honor a wide variety of individuals and events that are part of the nation's heritage, the subject matter for their design is practically unlimited.

All ideas for the subject matter of these stamps are carefully studied by the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee before its recommendations are submitted to the Postmaster General for final approval. The Postmaster General has the exclusive and final authority to determine which postage stamps shall be issued.

As a special service to individuals, organizations, and groups who may wish to submit ideas for a commemorative postage stamp to the Post Office Department, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee adopted a criteria on August 30, 1957, to govern their issuance:

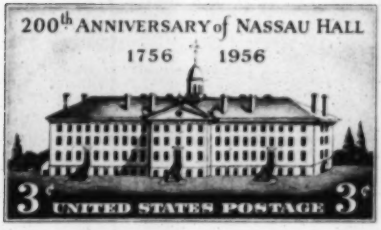
1. No living person shall be honored by portrayal on any United States postage stamp.
2. No American citizen may be honored by a United States commemorative postage stamp until at least 25 years after death.
3. Commemorative postage stamps honoring individuals preferably will be issued on the anniversaries of their births.
4. Events having widespread national appeal and significance may receive consideration for issuance of commemorative postage stamps.
5. Commemorative postage stamps shall be issued on even date anniversaries, starting with the 50th year and continuing at 50-year intervals.
6. Commemorative postage stamps shall not be issued to honor a fraternal, political or religious organization, a commercial enterprise, or a specific product.

Individuals or organizations sponsoring suggestions for commemorative postage stamps meeting these standards should present their requests in writing to the Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., preferably 18 months in advance of the proposed date of issuance of the stamp requested. Subject matter or proposed designs may accompany requests but the Advisory Committee reserves the right to approve a design of its own choice. No duplicate presentations should be made to members of the Committee.

The Post Office Department now issues approximately a dozen commemorative stamps a year, normally arranged 50, 70, or 100 stamps to a sheet. Since 1893 through December 31, 1957, the United States has issued 372 commemorative stamps.

FORT TICONDEROGA
Bicentennial
1755–1955
UNITED STATES POSTAGE

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3¢
WHEATLAND
THE HOME OF JAMES BUCHANAN


200th ANNIVERSARY of NASSAU HALL
1756 1956
3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3¢

CENTENNIAL
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
1957
3¢
UNITED STATES POSTAGE

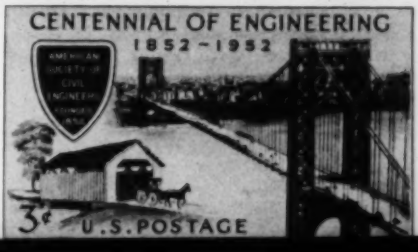
HONORING RAILROAD ENGINEERS OF AMERICA
3 CENTS 3
UNITED STATES POSTAGE

1758–1958 GUNSTON HALL
HOME OF GEORGE MASON
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3¢

3¢ POSTAGE

CALIFORNIA GOLD CENTENNIAL
U.S. POSTAGE

U.S. POSTAGE
3¢
SAGAMORE HILL, OYSTER BAY, N.Y.
HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT


CENTENNIAL OF ENGINEERING
1852–1952
3¢ U.S. POSTAGE

WAYSIDE INN REOPENED

The *Wayside Inn*, South Sudbury, Mass., was officially reopened Saturday, June 7, by the Wayside Inn Committee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Members and friends of the National Trust and former patrons and neighbors of the Inn attended the open house. Dedication ceremonies were held at 12 noon at the historic hostelry made famous by Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. The first lunch and first dinner in the restored Inn were served that day to an appreciative group.

Title to the Inn has been and is still held by a corporation called The Wayside Inn, although since August 1957 the majority of the members of this board have been officers and trustees of the National Trust. A gift from the Ford Foundation was made to the National Trust for restoration and endowment of the Inn. This has been administered for the Trust by the Wayside Inn Committee of which Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., is Chairman.

The Inn was damaged by fire early in 1955; since that time restoration of the historic part has been completed and new service wings have been added inconspicuously at the rear. Miss Elinor Raymond, Boston architect, was engaged for necessary archaeological and architectural studies. Roy W. Baker, who has assisted the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities with the restoration of several of their historic properties, was in charge of the work.

The exterior and interior of the historic portion of the Inn, damaged but not destroyed by the fire, were brought back to the eighteenth-century simplicity that Longfellow knew. Documentary photographs of the 1870's served as a guide. The front door treatment shown in these early pictures was reproduced; dormers, bay window, porches, mantels, and panelling, additions made by Edward Rivers Lemon, owner of the Inn from 1897-1920, were eliminated.

Restoration made possible exhibitions of the building's construction at three separate stages, all before 1750. The hearth of the original two-room house, built around 1700, is exposed. Visible is the joining point of the first addition in 1716, and the corner posts of the extension added to the back by Ezekiel Howe before 1750. Frames of the original gable roofs of the first two periods were reproduced in the attic under the gambrel roof.

As in past decades, the rooms of the original Inn are treated as a museum. The majority of the original furnishings survived the fire and 80 per cent of the collection is again on exhibition. This includes pieces which were damaged and have since been refinished. In addition recent acquisitions of the National Trust are displayed, including parts of a munificent gift from Mr. and Mrs. Jerome W. Blum, Scarsdale, N. Y. Crewel-work curtains for two windows in the Howe parlor were done by Mrs. Barent Lefferts, Mrs. Edwin Jameson, Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Trust members from New York City, and Mrs. Hermann G. Place, Trustee of the National Trust and member of the Wayside Inn Committee.

The fire completely destroyed the Henry Ford additions made in 1928 and the 1800 ballroom wing at the northwest corner. The new service wings, replacing these areas, contain a large dining room seating 175 people, a completely modern kitchen, replacements of the old ballroom and the old dining room, and eight modern bedrooms with private modern bathrooms for visitors. Guests at the Inn will sleep in these rooms, rather than in the old part as before.

The *Wayside Inn* will be open the year round and all facilities are now available to the public. There is a gift shop which was maintained during the restoration period; the undamaged east wing continues to be used as a tap room. Attractive meals with regional specialties are served at a cost of $1.85-$2.50 for luncheon and $2.75-$5.00 for dinner. The rate for a double room, with twin beds and private bath, is $14.00 per night; a charge of $10.00 is made for a single room.

C. W. Osborne, Jr., will manage the Inn for the Wayside Inn Committee. Miss Priscilla Staples, who has been the curator of the Inn for many years, will continue to serve in this capacity.

A voluntary committee of people from the area, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert J. Caldwell, is planning a program of cultural and social activities at the Inn during the ensuing months.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Five Lilly Foundation-National Trust scholarships of $175 each are available to qualified applicants from the Midwest who can enroll for the first week of the Seminars on American Culture, July 6-12, sponsored by the New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, N. Y. In addition to participation in regular sessions, scholarship students will be directed by Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock in special studies related to their own preservation projects. Applications will be received at the offices of the National Trust, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

In addition to presenting these scholarships, during the past year Lilly Endowment, Inc., made grants to the National Trust to underwrite costs of the Blue Grass Preservation Short Course in Lexington, Ky., costs of the Preservation Short Course in St. Louis, Mo., and for five scholarships to the St. Louis meeting.

OLD PATENT OFFICE SAVED

Public Law 85-357, which provides that the old Patent Office Building (now occupied by the Civil Service Commission) be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, was approved by Congress on March 28. The legislation was sponsored by Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), and Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.). Enactment of the law climaxed a preservation struggle of several years in which the Commission of Fine Arts, the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Architectural Historians, and the National Trust participated. The building, formerly known as the Patent Office, was erected during the administration of Andrew Jackson and is considered an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. Robert Mills, William P. Elliot, and Ithiel Town all contributed to its design.

Actual transfer of the building is approximately three years away, since its use by the Smithsonian as a museum must await construction of the new Civil Service Commission building, now in the design stage.

The new museum will house a National Portrait Gallery and also the National Collection of Fine Arts, containing the government's collection of contemporary art now exhibited in the Natural History Museum. The Portrait Gallery will fill a role similar to that of the National Portrait Gallery in London, and will contain a collection of portraits of persons who have contributed to the making of American history.

Representative Thompson said he hoped the transfer of the Smithsonian's art collection from the overcrowded Natural History Building will encourage the donation of other gifts.

Magnolia Manor, Cairo, Ill.

Active Museums

Properties which have been preserved primarily as house museums are used occasionally, and appropriately, for practical purposes. Through contemporary use the museum becomes alive and plays a vital role in the community. In addition, an attractive way has been found to secure new members and partially to finance the operation, supplementing endowment funds, membership dues, door receipts, and gift shop revenue.

Non-museum functions are usually held at non-museum hours and take place on the grounds, in a non-historic area of the house museum, or in the historic area itself. These occasions are of a cultural, educational, patriotic, and social nature.

The Owens-Thomas House Museum, administered by the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, Savannah, Ga., obtains approximately 6 per cent of its income from what is termed "Sunday night entertainments." There is a charge of $1.00 for these programs held in the drawing room, which has a seating capacity of 75. These entertainments include slide lectures, Gullah dialect stories and spirituals, readings, and harp and chamber music. In addition to teas and receptions in the museum dining and drawing rooms after museum hours, morning coffee is served to groups for a set fee in the museum rooms during visiting hours.

A Christmas gift shop at Hunt-Morgan House, Lexington, Ky., accounted for 12 per cent of the 1957 budget. A parking space and three upstairs apartments in the house are rented; another 8 per cent is received from rentals of the house for private parties, luncheons, teas, and wedding receptions. A historic style show of old costumes brought in 4 per cent.

Magnolia Manor, Cairo, Ill., plays an important part in the community during the Magnolia Festival, the third week of May. Band concerts are held on the lawn; a Maypole, festooned with magnolias and ribbons, is set up; and dances are presented by school children. Annual open house is called Holiday House, held on Thanksgiving week end. The theme for 1958 will be a Victorian Christmas wedding.

In the Mark Twain house, Hannibal, Mo., is Mark Twain's orchestrelle. A tape recording has been made of music played on the instrument and may be heard by depositing a dime in a coin box. The music seems to be coming from the orchestrelle and a good financial return is being received.

The Aurora Business and Professional Women's Club raised several hundred dollars at *Hillforest,* Aurora, Ind., for the benefit of the house by sponsoring an antique costume show and card party, along with a cooky and candy sale. Because of the extensive view of the Mississippi from the Victorian mansion, artists from the

local art guild come to paint on the grounds; the foundation received admissions from the art exhibit held in the house.

A basement meeting room, seating 45 people, in the Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis, Md., is used by local garden and civic groups. Although it was hoped that an income would be derived from the room, the association usually grants its use as a good-neighbor policy. Approximately 5 per cent of the budget is gained from candlelight evenings with music during Annapolis Heritage Week and through competitive flower arrangement shows.

At Old Salem, N. C., the original shop space of the restored Community Store is used as a gift shop, while the balance of the building has also been returned to its original use, a residence.

The 20 acres of woodland surrounding *Ashland*, the home of Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky., form an attractive setting for social functions and lectures. The grounds were profitably used by an insurance company for an elaborate "under tent" dinner party.

College reunion groups, women's clubs, and study groups use the facilities of *Gore Place*, Waltham, Mass., for teas and luncheons.

Hertle Administration Building at *Gunston Hall*, Lorton, Va., was built two years ago so that meetings could be held outside the historic area surrounding the mansion. Meeting space, used by civic groups for a fee to cover expenses only, is available primarily for the purpose of furthering local good feeling and interest in *Gunston Hall* as part of the community and to make space available for such functions as will provide useful, dignified publicity. The formal gardens have been used effectively for supper parties.

Although the King of Prussia Historical Society, King of Prussia, Pa., does not administer any properties, it raises approximately 90 per cent of its budget from its fall house and garden tour to six private residences, and its spring candlelight series of concerts which feature eighteenth-century music, on eighteenth-century instruments, in eighteenth-century houses. The other 10 per cent comes from membership dues, supplemented by the sale of guidebooks and a cookbook.

Tours to groups of houses are popular throughout the country. Elfreth's Alley Association, Philadelphia, Pa., has raised one-third of its budget for the past five years by an open house of private historic residences along the alley. The San Antonio Conservation Society conducts a "Texas Under Six Flags" tour to more than 1000 visitors who visit the city during the year. Along with its annual open house, Historic Fallsington, Pa., sponsors a country fair, with booths which sell antiques, bake goods, gifts, and plants. Gratz Park Day, featuring all the historic houses in this old section of Lexington, Ky., is held for the benefit of the Hunt-Morgan House.

An annual candlelight tour at *Woodlawn Plantation*, Mt. Vernon, Va., celebrates the birthday of Nellie Custis, the first mistress of the mansion, which was given to her as a wedding gift by her foster father, George Washington. Four local garden clubs participate in a spring flower show held in the rooms of the mansion. Bird walks are conducted on the grounds during the two-day show.

As custodian for the City of St. Augustine, Fla., of the Old Spanish Treasury, at one time the Royal Treasury of the Spanish colony, the Woman's Exchange maintains a gift shop and a catering service.

The frogs jump again each year at the annual Frog Jump picnic sponsored by the Mark Twain Library and Memorial Commission, which administers the Mark Twain House, Farmington, Conn.

PRESERVATION LEGISLATION

Following the "demolition by neglect" episode in the Vieux Carré section of New Orleans, reported in the previous quarterly, legislation has been drafted to close this loophole in the Vieux Carré ordinance. Owners of a historic building on St. Louis Street had been seeking permission from the Vieux Carré Commission to raze the building since 1954 and had been refused. By failing to make repairs they permitted the building to become so deteriorated that a heavy rain caused it to collapse. The Department of Safety ordered it removed. The proposed amendment requires owners to keep their properties in safe repair, and imposes penalties for violation. Provision may be made for hearings of those who plead financial difficulties.

Old Albuquerque Historic Zone has been established in this early New Mexico City to "preserve the unique and historic architectural character and appearance of the district." In the Historic Old Town Zone new construction and alterations must first be approved by the Board of Adjustment. They will be authorized only if style, design, location, and materials affecting the exterior are harmonious with other structures in the immediate area, and complementary to the traditional architecture of the Old Town. Signs must also be approved by the Board, and no neon signs or flashing or intermittent advertisements are permitted. A provision is made for appeals and public hearings. The Plaza Business Association has cooperated with municipal authorities and provided funds for publishing a brochure with a pictorial map of the area, a brief historical sketch, and text of the zoning ordinance.

Governor Averill Harriman has disapproved the proposed bill on the Weighlock Building in Syracuse, N. Y., reported in the last issue of the quarterly. This is the building that weighed barges that plied the Erie Canal through the city. In disallowing the bill, the Governor reported that the Department of Public Works is preparing plans for the intricate interchange between Routes 505 and 570 in the City of Syracuse. He added that plans have not developed to a point where the feasibility of preserving the Weighlock Building at its present site can be determined; nor has the proposal been related to a study being made by the Joint Legislative Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of Historic Sites for the entire state. Since the bill carried no appropriation, and he regarded the building as in imminent danger of destruction, the Governor disapproved the bill.

In Marblehead, Mass., a proposal to set up a "historic sites district" to preserve the early part of this seaport town has been defeated.

The city that was among the pioneers in proposing legislation to conserve its Old and Historic District, Charleston, S. C., has passed zoning legislation applying to parking lots within and outside of the area. The regulations provide that lots in the District be enclosed with ornamental fences, masonry walls, or evergreen screens maintained at a height of not less than 5½ feet. The side yards along the street at corner intersections are to be landscaped with grass, hardy shrubs, and evergreen ground-cover, maintained in good condition. Signs are restricted in size and number and are to be lighted only during hours of operation. Jacob Morrison, of New Orleans, and John Codman, of Boston, have been consulted on proposed amendments to the general zoning ordinance, which is currently being redrafted.

Grady Clay is author of "Landscape, U.S.A.: Who Did It? Next Question: Who's Going to Rescue What's Left?" The article was printed in *Landscape Architecture* (Oct. 1957, pp. 43-6) from the paper presented at the 57th annual meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

The Historic Districts Commission of the Town of Nantucket, Mass., issued a report on its activities for 1957. Among other accomplishments reported by W. Ripley Nelson, chairman, are the following: "The Commission has been in existence for two calendar years, during which it has issued 342 certificates of appropriateness for structural projects, and 174 for signs. Throughout this period there have been only a few applications for which it was felt necessary to withhold approval because of inappropriateness, and a few at the outset which involved differences of opinion but which were satisfactorily resolved. The Commission has great pride in reporting that no appeals have been filed from its decisions. . . . Applications to demolish seven buildings were filed with the Commission. After thorough investigation, historical research, inspections, appraisals, and due consideration of all the facts, the Commission decided that the buildings were not of such architectural or historic interest that their removal would be detrimental to the public interest. Permits for their removal were therefor granted."

The community-action attack on blight has been assisted in Washington, D. C., by a grant of $8000 from the Sears Roebuck Foundation to American University. This will help finance a two-year project to fight blight in northwest Washington. The University is serving as consultant for the pilot project on conservation and rehabilitation in the area bounded by Calvert Street, Columbia Road, Sixteenth and U Streets, and Florida and Connecticut Avenues.

MEMBERSHIP

National Trust records reveal that the first five months of 1958, as compared to the first five months of 1957, show a considerable increase in the number of new members and their attendant contributions. There is need, however, for thousands of additional new members; all who are interested in the cause of historic preservation are cordially invited to join the National Trust. Those who are already members are asked to extend this invitation to their friends and associates.

Eight organizations have joined since the publication of the last quarterly:

Brownsville Historical Association, Inc. (Tex.); Cairo Historical Association (Ill.); Ipswich Historical Association (Mass.); Missouri State Park Board; New Canaan Historical Society (Conn.); National Society of Interior Designers, Inc. (N. Y.); Prince William County Historical Society (Va.); and Rockford Community Junior League (Pa.).

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

One Year Membership:

Associate	$5
Active	10
Contributing	25
Sustaining	$100 or more

Deductible for income tax purposes

REFORTIFICATION

Forts are found in the United States along the coast lines, on rivers, and inland, following the frontier as one area after another of the country was fought for, gained, lost, and regained. Hundreds of these defenses have been preserved and are being interpreted to the American public.

Fort Ticonderoga (a member organization of the National Trust) last summer had 280,000 visitors, an increase of 53 per cent over five years ago and 236 per cent more than in 1947. This fort commands Lake Champlain, north and south, and the outlet of Lake George. Both France and Great Britain coveted the Champlain Valley and claimed sovereignty over the territory in which the fort is located. Named Carillon in 1755 when established as a French outpost, the fort was rechristened Ticonderoga in 1763, after the peace treaty was signed between France and England. It was held by British forces until its seizure by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys, May 9, 1775, "In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Restoration of the fort resulted from the vision and work of the late Stephen Pell who succeeded in turning a childhood dream into an actuality.

Old Fort Niagara, Y

Castillo de San Marcos (also known as Fort Marion), St. Augustine, Fla., was threatened during the winter by the widening of highway A-1-A. Even though the cause appeared to be lost, community protest was expressed through X. L. Pellicer, president of the St. Augustine Historical Society (a member organization of the National Trust), and J. Hardin Peterson (a Trustee of the National .Trust). The proposed highway program would alter the long-range plans of the National Park Service to extend the boundaries of the fort, acquire additional monument lands, and rebuild the highway farther from the monument. The Department of Interior, which has administered the fort as a national monument since 1933, has issued a compromise proposal. If the alternate plan is accepted by the Florida highway officials, less than a half acre of ground will be sacrificed. The oldest masonry fort in the United States, it was built during 1672-1756 by Spain. San Marcos was the most important military fortification on the Atlantic Coast, protecting the northeastern dominions of Spain in America and the homeward-bound Spanish plate fleet sailing the Gulf Stream route. The installation

Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

also protected St. Augustine, the first permanent white settlement in this country. Walls of the fort are 9 to 16 feet thick and constructed of coquina blocks—a native marine rock made of tiny shells and cemented together by nature with oyster lime mortar.

At the mouth of the Niagara River, on Lake Ontario, is Old Fort Niagara (a National Trust member organization), in Youngstown, N. Y. Although construction was begun as early as 1679, the present main structure was not started until 1726. It was built as a chateau to deceive the Indians but was a complete fortification. The fort was a key factor in the French and Indian wars, but was finally lost to the British in 1759. During the American Revolution it was a base of British attacks on colonists in central New York and Pennsylvania. The British gave the fort to America in 1796, but during the War of 1812 recaptured it, only to return it at the conclusion of hostilities. Fort Niagara was restored in 1920; the castle has been refurnished in the period of Louis XV.

One of the nation's newest federal monuments, Fort Caroline National Memorial, near Jacksonville, Fla., was dedicated on March 30. The wooded 116-acre park on the St. James River commemorates the French colony of 1564-65—then the only European colony on the North American continent north of Mexico. Congressman Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.), who introduced the bill in 1953 establishing the memorial, recently said he will seek a federal appropriation to recreate French, Spanish, and English settlements on the site of the new national monument. He said the job could be done "in a modest way" for $1 million, but more effectively for about $5 or $6 million. French Huguenots first settled the area in 1562. Later, the Spanish established a mission settlement, San Mateo, which was followed by an English colony, St. Johnstown. The site of original Fort Caroline, the meadowlike plain, and part of the bluff were washed away when the river channel was deepened after the 1880's. In 1962, as part of the 400th anniversary of the original French settlement, an outdoor play may be produced under the sponsorship of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. North Carolina playwright Paul Green is working on the script.

Senators Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) are co-sponsors of a bill to establish a

national memorial park at Fort Clatsop, near the Oregon seacoast. The bill, which passed the Senate early in April, would authorize the park at the place where Lewis and Clark brought the American flag overland to the Pacific for the first time. Reconstruction of the fort was carried out in connection with the Lewis and Clark sesquicentennial in 1955.

Fort McHenry, birthplace of "The Star Spangled Banner," recently celebrated its 33rd anniversary as a monument and received a belated birthday present. Under Mission 66, the Park Service will restore the fort to its 1814 appearance. A historical and archaeological study is being conducted at the mouth of the Baltimore harbor to determine its appearance during the War of 1812. The well-kept park on a point of land in south Baltimore was first used as the site of a bastion during the Revolutionary War when Fort Whetstone was erected there. The permanent fort, constructed between 1794 and 1805, was named for James McHenry, private secretary to Washington during the war and Secretary of War from 1796 to 1800. During the War of 1812 Francis Scott Key witnessed the fort's stand against the British and wrote a poem which was soon sung to the music of a popular English song, "To Anacreon in Heaven." By act of Congress in 1931 the words and tune, which have become known as "The Star-Spangled Banner," became our official national anthem. Fort McHenry's restoration began in 1925, and it became a national monument in 1939. During World War II it was used as a Navy and Coast Guard training center. Last year 650,000 persons visited the fort.

Plans are being made for the restoration of Fort Debaude on the Straits of Mackinac, Mich. The governor recently signed a bill authorizing the Mackinac Island State Park Commission to purchase the fort site from the State Highway Department. The fort once ranked as the most important French outpost west of Montreal. Built between 1671 and 1681, Fort Debaude was located near the site of the old Mackinac City ferry docks. The project calls for its reproduction three or four miles from the actual site, near the new straits bridge. Dr. Lewis Beeson, director of the State Historical Commission (a Trust member organization), said no money is yet available. However, a bill before the legislature authorizes the Park Commission to issue revenue bonds for restoration projects, to be repaid from visitors' fees.

Through industrial interest in preservation, two Georgia forts have recently become the property of the public. Governor Marvin Griffin accepted the deed to Fort McAllister from the International Paper Company, on behalf of the Georgia Historical Commission. The company, on whose land the fort is located, has given the fort site and 30 acres of surrounding land to the commission. Fort McAllister was constructed for the purpose of defending Savannah during the Civil War. General William Tecumseh Sherman, who marched from "Atlanta to the sea," finally overwhelmed the 196 officers and men of Fort McAllister.

American Cyanamid Company, in a letter to the Savannah Junior Chamber of Commerce, offered to deed Fort Jackson on the Savannah river to a local group for restoration and maintenance. The firm and the Georgia Historical Commission have each appropriated $1,000 toward restoration. The property will be given to a responsible group showing that funds will be available, but the fort will revert to Cyanamid if restoration is not undertaken within a stipulated period. Fort Jackson, named for Georgia's Governor James Jackson, was built during the early part of the nineteenth century as a defense against the British fleet.

With Minnesota's 100th birthday in

May, its statehood centennial commission authorized reconstruction and restoration of the walls and buildings of Fort Snelling, on the outskirts of the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The 1820 fort was a symbol of federal power in the pioneer wilderness and until the Civil War was the most northwestern outpost in the young nation. With the rapid expansion westward, the small but rugged fort's importance declined. Although federal officials persisted in "retiring" Fort Snelling from active duty, it was not until 1947 that the fort was finally decommissioned. Today, in addition to a veterans' hospital, the old Fort Snelling tract is also occupied by a national cemetery, an Air Force jet-alert station, an Army air-training base, a Bureau of Mines office, and the Minneapolis-St. Paul municipal airport.

Fort Lee, Salem, Mass., was recently threatened with destruction by the U. S. Army. Legend says that one shot was fired from the fort at a British frigate which had entered the port at the outbreak of the Revolution. It was fortunate that the British captain turned back to sea, for the one shot was all the ammunition the fort possessed. Plans of the Army included razing the fort and using part of the eleven-acre plot as the site of a drill hall, office building, and tank maintenance shop.

The South Carolina State Ports Authority recently acquired the 150-year-old Castle Pinckney from the U. S. Government's General Services Administration for $12,000. The old fort, which dates back to a threatened conflict with France in the late 1790's, is in an excellent state of preservation. Officials proposed that Castle Pinckney be excavated and transformed into a historical monument and state museum.

Fort Ross, headquarters of an early nineteenth-century Russian community, has been restored by the Division of Beaches and Parks of the State of California. The settlement was sponsored by the Russian-American Company, with headquarters at Sitka, Alaska, as a base for sea otter hunting and for the development of agricultural supplies for Alaska. Coming into conflict with the Mexican authorities and finding their efforts increasingly less successful, the Russians withdrew to Alaska in 1841, selling their California holdings to Capt. John A. Sutter. Forty to fifty thousand visitors a year are attracted to the Fort Ross State Historical Monument, with its stockade, 1828 Russian Orthodox Chapel, 1812 Commander's house, and two blockhouses.

The sally port and drawbridge form the entrance to Fort Washington, Md., built for the protection of the national capital. Its high masonry walls, barbette and casemate gun positions, dry moat, and drawbridge illustrate principles of military science and architecture representative of the early nineteenth century. Construction of the present fort was begun in 1814 for the immediate replacement of the first fort which had stood only five years, having been destroyed August 27, 1814, when the British successfully attacked the new capital. The fort, located on the Maryland side of the Potomac River on a 341-acre reservation, is administered by the National Capital Parks. A $55,000 restoration program is being carried on by the National Park Service under Mission 66.

The top photograph shows Miksch Tobacco Shop as it appears today on Old Salem's main street, Winston-Salem, N. C. The second photograph is a drawing of the tobacco shop as it will appear after restoration.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Miksch Tobacco Shop, the third oldest building in Old Salem, N. C., is the next structure to be restored by Old Salem, Inc. Built in 1771, the shop originally contained only two rooms on the first floor. Tobacco was the main product, although numerous small items were handled that were not carried in the main Community Store. One outbuilding was used for tobacco storage. In the restoration, plans for stocking the shop will be developed from early church archives and records of the early tobacco industry and tobacconist shops. The living quarters will be equipped with the type of Moravian furniture and utensils used in the eighteenth century. This restoration will give the Old Salem restored community a house museum representative of the first house built by Salem tradesmen, who were less affluent than many of the later citizens.

The 1957 American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society awards were presented on March 14. Bruce Catton, editor of *American Heritage*, received the George McAneny Historic Preservation Medal; and Paul Mellon, the Horace Marden Albright Scenic Preservation Medal. The Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medals were awarded to Ben H. Thompson, Chief of the Division of Recreation Resource Planning of the National Park Service; Kenneth R. Cougill, Director of the Division of State Parks of Indiana; and Charles E. Doell, Superintendent of the Board of Park Commissions of Minneapolis. Citations were awarded to Mrs. George Henry Warren of Newport, R. I., and to the late Josephine Pinkney of Charleston, S. C.

The Varner-Hogg State Park and the 1836 Plantation House, near West Columbia, Tex., have been given to the state by Miss Ima Hogg. Dedication ceremonies were held March 24, the 107th anniversary of the birth of Governor James Stephen Hogg. Varner was the last home of Governor Hogg, the first native Texan to be elected governor of the Lone Star State. The interior of the main part of the residence remains very much as it was when Governor Hogg came to live there in 1901.

Pennsylvania's Governor George M. Leader presented the annual award of the American Association for State and

Local History to the Harmonie Associates, Inc., and the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation of Pittsburgh. Harmonie Associates was honored for its production of "Man's Reach," an outdoor historical drama to be presented this summer for the third season in its original setting. The Scaife Foundation received its award for financial aid in restoring 17 remaining Harmonist buildings and renovating the Old Economy Museum. Now that Old Economy buildings have been restored, early arts and crafts will be revived by skilled craftsmen. Economy was the third communitarian colony established by the Harmony Society, a group of German immigrants under the leadership of Father George Rapp. The first was Harmony, in Butler County, Pa., in 1805; the second, New Harmony, on the Wabash River in Posey County, Ind., which was sold to the social reformer, Robert Dale Owen, in 1825, when the Rappites decided to return to Pennsylvania. Economy became a prosperous manufacturing and farming community. The Harmonists' wealth was instrumental in financing numerous industries in the Pittsburgh area, in the founding of Beaver Falls, and in the transfer of Geneva College there from Ohio. The Harmony Society was dissolved in 1905.

Sleepy Hollow Restorations, in collaboration with Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Inc., created a limited edition of decorated Liverpool jugs to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving. The jug is decorated on one side with a drawing of Irving and on the other side with a drawing of *Sunnyside* and the inscription: "A pretty country retreat is like a pretty wife—one is always throwing away money in decorating it."

The James Monroe Memorial Foundation which owns the James Monroe Law Office and Museum in Fredericksburg, Va., is celebrating the bicentennial of President Monroe. It is being held throughout the country from the birth date, April 28, through December 2, the 135th anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine. Observances began with a commemorative service on April 27 at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., where Monroe was a communicant and vestryman. The foundation awarded prizes at the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington for winning essays on James Monroe and the Monroe Doctrine, for which competitions were conducted during the year. The Post Office Department issued a James Monroe commemorative stamp with first day of issuance on April 28 at Montross, Va., seat of Westmoreland County where Monroe was born.

"Preservation Portfolio—1958" appeared in the April issue of *Antiques* Magazine, rather than the July issue, so that summer holidays may be scheduled to include visits to the recently completed restoration projects which are featured.

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Indiana was recently given one of New Harmony's old Rappite houses by Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Bishop Mumford. The house is being moved to an area where other restorations are being made in the community, on a lot provided by Mrs. Kenneth Dale Owen. The Society plans to restore the house to the simple Rappite period in which it was built in 1815. The frame house is considered an excellent representation of Rappite construction.

"First Day of Issue" ceremonies took place at *Gunston Hall* on June 12 for the new George Mason commemorative stamp, marking the 200th anniversary of the completion of *Gunston*

Hall. A post office was set up on the grounds for first-day sales and cancellations; the Postmaster General gave an address and presented a folder of new stamps to Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland, First Regent of *Gunston Hall.*

Kenneth Chorley, president of Colonial Williamsburg since 1935, announced his retirement effective May 21. Carlisle H. Humelsine was elected to be the third president by the boards of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. He has served as executive vice president of Colonial Williamsburg since his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State in 1953. Mr. Chorley will continue as a trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the corporation which directs the historical and educational program of the organization, and as a director of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., the organization holding title to business properties outside the historic area. He will also continue as chairman of the executive and finance committees and will act as a consultant to both corporations. He has been associated with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., since the beginning of the program in 1926. Mr. Chorley provided the leadership under which the project has grown until more than $62 million has been invested in the one-time capital of the Virginia colony.

The New Canaan Historical Society has obtained the Silliman-Houston House which will serve as headquarters of the organization and provide a home for the community's treasured documents and museum pieces. The Silliman House, built about 1765, is one of New Canaan's oldest structures. The land was part of a proprietor's grant to William Haynes in 1705, subsequently passing to Joseph Silliman. The property remained in the family for nearly two hundred years, and was sold to Mrs. Philip K. Houston in 1924. The group is currently conducting a campaign to pay off the mortgage and create an endowment fund to cover maintenance and operation. The 68-year-old organization received the national award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History in 1949.

WALLPAPERS

Documentary designs of early wallpapers, fabrics, and paints, developed from original examples found in historic houses administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and certain member organizations, were launched this spring. Katzenbach and Warren of New Canaan, Conn., have been designated to produce the wallpapers and paints; and Greeff Fabrics of Port Chester, N. Y., will develop the fabric line. These manufacturers will have exclusive rights to the historic designs.

From Wayside Inn come four originals for the documentary series; the fifth design was found in the Bush-Holley House (1680), Cos Cob, Conn., recently restored by the Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich. Each wallpaper is reproduced in design and color from an authentic surviving fragment, and is then developed in three other colors. This same method is followed in developing fabrics from the design. Paints in original documentary and complementary period colors are also being produced.

The National Trust will devote the income from the sale of these reproductions to its educational program. Trust member organizations having original wallpapers and fabrics which can contribute to the reproduction series may be able to share in this income for their own preservation projects.

VISUAL PROGRAMS

The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., has two fifty-minute programs of color slides and explanatory narratives available to qualified organizations through its education department. One program is entitled "Survey of American Paintings"; the other lecture, "Early American Painting," discusses paintings from the Colonial, Federal, and early Republican periods of American history. Individual slides in two sizes, 2" x 2" and 3½" x 4", without text, may also be borrowed. There is no listing of this loan collection for individuals, but selections may be made from National Gallery catalogues available in public libraries. As many as 48 slides may be borrowed at one time, and may be kept for a period not to exceed two weeks. The slides and the slide-lectures are lent free of charge, but return postage must be paid by the borrower.

Time Magazine, Rockefeller Center, New York City, has a group of slides which are made available at no charge for scheduled programs. "A Neglected Heritage" consists of twenty 35 mm. color slides of paintings from *Three Hundred Years of American Painting* by Alexander Eliot, art editor of *Time*. The selection covers each major period in the development of American painting from Revolutionary days to the present. To assist the speaker in preparing a presentation, a transcript is provided of a lecture given with the slides by Mr. Eliot at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Eliot's book contains other useful information. One set of these slides is being used at the Brussels Fair.

* * *

"An hour may destroy what an age was a-building."—Thomas Fuller.

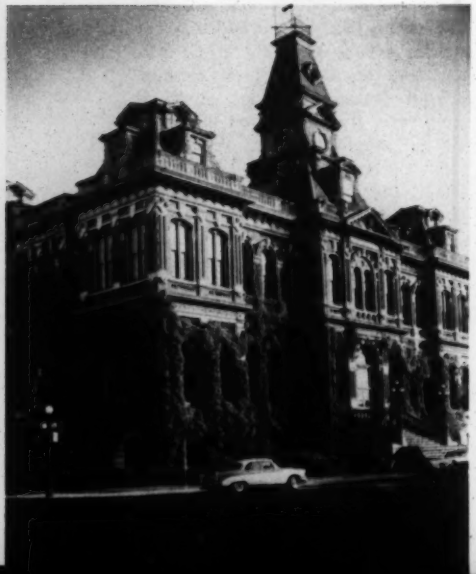
Edward Hicks' *Peaceable Kingdom*, painted c. 1830, is included in the slide-lecture, "American Painting—A Neglected Heritage." According to Alexander Eliot, "Hicks was a preacher, a poet, a profound painter too. The purpose of this picture was not just to put a lot of half-understood animals together; it was to talk about the peace of soul that comes to a man who can control his passions."

IN DANGER

Rock Island, Ill. Col. George Davenport's house (1833), one of three historical structures extant on Arsenal Island, is again in a seriously deteriorated condition. The restored blockhouse of former Fort Armstrong and the original pier of the first bridge to cross the Mississippi are in sound condition. The Davenport House is owned by the federal government and is under revocable license to the Old Settlers Association of Rock Island County. The roof leaks, the front porch is sagging, and the foundation is giving away in several places. When the Association took it over in 1906, wind, weather, and vandals had reduced it to such a state that in "restoring" it, the group razed the wings at each end, the kitchen at the rear, removed the shutters, covered the stone chimneys with concrete, reduced the columns on the front porch from four to two, eliminated the porch railings, and made

other exterior changes. Sporadic efforts were made to keep the house in repair by the Davenport Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other local and historical societies. The commandant of the Arsenal has called the Old Settlers' attention to the deteriorated condition of the building. A spokesman for the organization reported that it had only sufficient funds to send out notices for the annual meeting, and to pay the premiums on a thousand-dollar insurance policy carried on a gold-headed cane which is passed to succeeding presidents.

San Jose, Calif. Since the erection of a new city hall, an ordinance for demolition has been given by the City Council for this one on the town plaza. It was built in 1890 from a design influenced by contemporary Belgian sources. A local Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of the Former City Hall Building is circulating a referendum petition, seeking repeal of the ordinance. The Committee proposes that the structure be used as a city art gallery and museum.



New Orleans, La. Pie Dufour in his column "A la Mode" in the New Orleans *States* has served a reminder to Mayor "Chep" Morrison that he, the mayor, has reversed his position on the preservation of the distinguished classical City Hall designed a century ago by the great Louisiana architect, James Gallier. In 1950 the Mayor gave a talk to the Louisiana Landmarks Society (a Trust member) celebrating the centennial of the building. In it he promised that when a new city hall was built, the old one would be retained as a municipal museum. Again in his 1958 campaign, he had a preservation plank in his platform, promising support to the Vieux Carré. Failing the establishment of a municipal museum in the old Gallier City Hall, the Society advocates its sale or long-term lease to a quasi-public body such as International House, which will guarantee to perpetuate the building, especially its exterior.

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Oceanside, Calif. San Luis Rey Historical Society has been assured cooperation from the Marine Corps in its proposal to restore old San Pedro Mission at Camp Pendleton. The Society plans to restore the adobe ruins of the former unit of the chain of Franciscan missions along California's coast. It was a station between the missions at San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano. San Pedro is on lands within the Marine reservation, currently leased out for farming.

Berkeley, Calif. In April this university community, with the help of the City Council and the Berkeley *Gazette*, launched an intensive campaign to save *The Castle*, a turreted Victorian landmark on 2309 Vine Street. The building was to be razed for the expansion of Temple Beth El, which adjoins it. The plan is to move the structure

to a new site at an estimated cost of $7000 for use as an art or history museum. The chief building inspector of the city, George Barry, states the building is in sound condition for moving. Additional funds will be needed for a foundation and for its adaptation to civic purposes. Civic clubs, churches, and the Campanile Chapter of the D. A. R. are taking an active part in the campaign.

Erie, Pa. Proposals by the Erie Parking Authority that the Perry Memorial House be razed evoked so much protest that they accomplished what years of futile appeal against the indifference, and even hostility, of a large portion of the community had failed to do. The city has operated the house as a memorial to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who commanded the naval forces on Lake Erie in the War of 1812, although some authorities question he ever resided in the house. Until the current agitation, the operation of the house had been a financial burden to the city and seemed to be unappreciated by the community as a whole. Revival of interest has led to a proposal to turn the property over to the Erie County Historical Society or to the Perry Foundation. Plans include proposals for extensive restoration of the 1815 structure, refurnishing it with period furniture, providing a permanent staff, and a definite schedule of stated hours and days of admission.

East Hampton, N. Y. A one-room colonial schoolhouse where John Howard Payne, author of *Home Sweet Home,* learned his ABC's has been acquired by the East Hampton Historical Society for a museum. Payne, born in 1793, was an actor and playwright, whose life was a constant struggle with creditors. The song first appeared in his play *Clari, or the Maid of Milan,* produced in 1823, and it remains the only one of his works that is remembered. He died in 1852 at Tunis, where he was serving as American consul.

Asheville, N. C. Eliza Gant's *Dixieland* now belongs to the city and will be opened to the public this summer under the auspices of the City Parks and Recreation Department. The boarding house that Thomas Wolfe's mother ran on North Spruce Street figured prominently in the author's most famous novel, *Look Homeward, Angel.* The house has been owned by the Thomas Wolfe Memorial Association since 1949, and title was transferred in fee simple to the city, the Wolfe heirs having agreed to cancel a deed of trust for $8000 in return for a monthly payment of $100 for 90 months; the Chamber of Commerce cancelled a second deed of trust for $5000.

Katonah, N. Y. John Jay's residence, *Bedford House,* built in 1800 upon his retirement from public life, has been acquired by Westchester County for $136,000. It will be turned over to the State of New York for administration and may be open later this year. For 30 years *Bedford House* was the home of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Governor of New York, and President of the Continental Congress. Since his death in 1829, six generations of his family have occupied the estate. The 6000 acres once owned by the Jay family have dwindled to about 30. The main house has 35 rooms, some of which were added to the original house by successive generations, including the 1923 wing with a reception room for 200. There is a one-room stone schoolhouse, a large barn containing a colonial stagecoach, and other early outbuildings. Part of the original furnishings, portraits, manuscripts and war trophies will remain in the house; and the state plans to spend about $20,000 a year for a staff to administer the property and $70,000 over three years to repair it and build public parking areas. Dr. Albert Corey, state historian, visited the property recently to prepare a report and make recommendations for its use.

The Auditorium Building

Adler and Sullivan's Auditorium Building was designated in May by the Commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks as an official landmark, along with Sullivan's Carson Pirie Scott Building and the Rookery and Monadnock, structures designed by Burnham and Root. The only building so recognized in the past was Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House.

Earlier in the month Roosevelt University announced restoration plans for the Auditorium Building, including its theater, hotel, and office areas which now house the University. Known as the major nineteenth-century architectural landmark in Chicago, the Auditorium Building summarized the spirit of the age, introduced new concepts in structure and ornament developed in the following decades, and remains potentially as useful as when it was completed in 1889.

The major impetus for the construction of the building was given by Ferdinand W. Peck who selected Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan as the architects. Adler was noted for his engineering judgment, particularly in the area of acoustics, and Sullivan was regarded as the creative architectural genius of the century. The structure was their masterpiece in civic building.

For nearly two generations the Auditorium Building served as a center of the musical, cultural, and social life of Chicago. The theater normally seated 4200 persons, but on occasion temporary grandstands placed on the stage increased the capacity to 7000. Although in 1927 the opera moved to another building in Chicago, it was not until 1940 that the theater finally closed. In 1941 the contents of the Auditorium Building were sold at auction, and the building was used by the city during the war years as a servicemen's center.

In 1946 Roosevelt University purchased the Auditorium Building, not only for its usefulness as an educational institution, but also because its inherent architectural qualities provided a potential setting of originality and dignity. The great public spaces of the former hotel are suited to university life. Today the hotel lobby serves as the University lobby; the hotel lounge, the University lounge; the former dining room, the University library; and the former ballroom, the Ganz Recital Hall. The standardized spaces of the bedrooms and offices were transformed effectively into classrooms and laboratories. The Auditorium Building is centrally located in the heart of Chicago, adjacent to practically all transportation systems, and faces Grant Park toward Lake Michigan.

Now that Roosevelt University holds title to the entire Auditorium Building which is free of indebtedness, the University is ready to begin restoration. The Roosevelt University Trustees passed a resolution stating that, as a service to the community and the nation, they seek to preserve the basic structural, architectural, and decorative features of the Auditorium Building, as conceived and created by Sullivan and Adler; and to restore a number of significant areas in the building as far as possible to their original state, commensurate with the use of the building for educational purposes.

Three types of renovation will be employed. The exterior of the building, the theater, and the hotel lobby, dining room, lounge, and ballroom are to be restored to their original treatment. The ladies parlor, rehearsal hall, men's smoking room, and office building lobby will be adapted sympathetically for current University functions by partial restoration. At the same time classrooms and laboratories, in the areas

formerly used as hotel bedrooms and offices, will be modernized.

In addition to architectural records, restorers will be assisted by photographs made in 1890 and descriptions of original colors taken from accounts of the day. Most of the important rooms were decorated with one color plus gold. The theater was antique ivory and gold; the rehearsal hall, white and gold; the hotel lobby, brown and gold; the ladies' parlor, blue and gold; and the ballroom, green and gold.

When its restoration is complete, the theater will be available, as originally intended, for community operas, concerts, ballet, and lectures. Recent development in the city has provided ample parking facilities near the Auditorium Building. Congress Street Expressway is connected to the auditorium lobby by a block-long covered arcade. Although the hotel and office building will be reserved for the needs of Roosevelt University, the theater will be used almost exclusively for non-University functions. Revenues received from the theater will help assure proper maintenance of the Auditorium Building and assist in strengthening the University's academic program.

DESTRUCTION

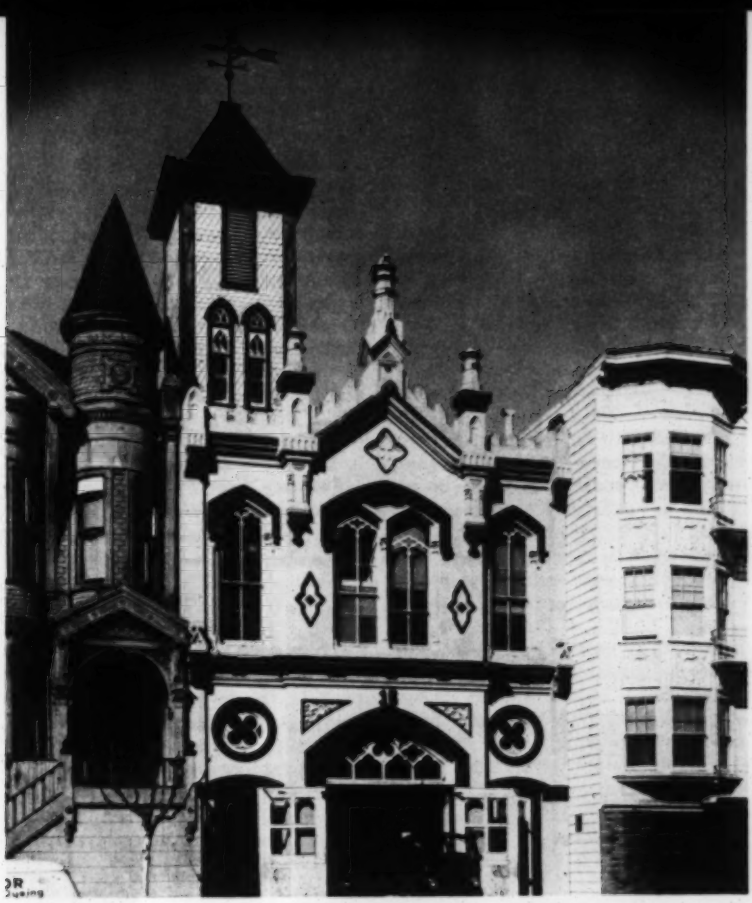
University, Miss. The "Dead House," one of Mississippi's Civil War landmarks, was taken down piece by piece to make room for a new law school annex on the University of Mississippi campus. Its name was derived from its use as a Confederate morgue in 1862 following the Battle of Shiloh. Bricks and timbers will be stored until funds are available to reconstruct the building. The University wishes to restore the structure in the cemetery where 700 casualties of the battle lie buried.

Montpelier, Vt. One of the state's old covered bridges collapsed during the winter. It dropped into the Dog River when a heavy accumulation of snow on its roof weakened the structure, marooning two families.

Ann Arbor, Mich. The University of Michigan is tearing down its Romance Languages Building, built in 1880 by Major William LeBaron Jeney as a museum. Until 1923 the building, erected at a cost of $46,000, housed 75 per cent of the $2 million art collection possessed by the University.

Indianapolis, Ind. Fire, which damaged the attic and second story of Tomlinson Hall (1886), was brought under control in the gymnasium hall, scene of hundreds of political meetings, sports events, and cultural programs. The Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, Sousa's Band, and famous singers performed there. The farmer uprisings of the early 1890's, offshoots of the Populist Movement that called for "greenbacks" and "free silver," held mass meetings there and sang their battle cry: "Yes, the farmer is forgotten who supplies the wealth of all." When Indianapolis was a national capital of labor unions, Tomlinson Hall was the meeting place of the United Mine Workers. Flags flew in the hall in 1917 when a mammoth patriotic rally was held to mark the nation's declaration of war on Imperial Germany in World War I. Since the first floor of the hall was a city market, the mayor said that the city will try to re-establish the hall as a market place.

Leavenworth, Kan. Planters' House, a landmark since territorial days, has been razed. Built in 1856, the hotel was a rallying point for pro-slavery forces before the Civil War and was called the "finest and most palatial" hotel west of Chicago. Oscar Wilde found the sweeping view of the Missouri River from the dining room windows one of the few impressive things he saw during his American tour in the 1880's. Abraham Lincoln made a campaign speech from the west steps on December 5, 1859.



San Francisco, Calif. Engine Company Fifteen's picturesque firehouse, for decades a landmark of San Francisco's horse and buggy days, will be replaced with a modern firehouse at the same location. Built in the 1880's, the firehouse has pinnacles shaped like fireplugs and gargoyles which are portraits of fire chiefs. The Fire Department had hoped to reconstruct the firehouse along its present Gothic lines, but bids were exorbitant. As a result the reconstruction plan was discarded, and the 1880 structure will be replaced by a modern building.

Paoli, Pa. Wayside Inn was burned to the ground the day before it was scheduled to be demolished. The former stage tavern, built in 1763, is to be replaced by a modern office structure.

Houghton, Mich. The many-gabled shaft house of the old Quincy Mine was destroyed by fire. Local people say the structure had been photographed more than a million times. Located on top of a hill, it was a photographer's dream because of the way it blended light and shadow, offering a different effect from every angle. The Quincy Mine, once known as "Old Reliable," was one of the biggest copper producers in the nation. In its early days, the Quincy Mining Company's regular agent was Samuel Worth Hill, a typical mining boss with a reputation as one of the most blasphemous men in the Keweenaw Peninsula. His name became an American byword when someone coined the expression, "What the Sam Hill!"

FOREIGN PRESERVATION

The house in which the painter, Thomas Gainsborough, was born in 1727 has been purchased by an appeal committee of Sudbury, Suffolk, England. The committee intends, when additional funds have been raised, to turn the house over to the English National Trust for permanent preservation. Gainsborough's birthplace, with its dignified early eighteenth-century front, has been listed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as a building of the first architectural importance. The house has always been well cared for in private ownership. Part of it dates from the sixteenth century; Thomas Gainsborough's father, who bought it a few years before the painter was born, added the present facade to the original timber-framed structure. In the early nineteenth century the garden front was extensively altered by the addition of a round turret and Gothic Revival windows. Strenuous efforts are being made to raise an additional $10,000 to adapt, decorate, furnish, and endow the building. As a memorial to one of the greatest English painters, who excelled both in landscape and portraiture, the house will be equipped as an arts center and will be used for meetings and exhibitions. Offers of works by Gainsborough have already been received, and the committee hopes that eventually a small but representative collection may be assembled and preserved in his birthplace.

Orléans, France, has been concerned by a decision of the city fathers to tear down the house of Joan of Arc. It was being destroyed to make space for a steel and concrete apartment building. The razing of the rooms, where "the Maid" lived at the time she forced the English to lift their 1429 siege of Orléans, evoked a storm of protest. The city fathers, backed by the Catholic Church and archaeological experts, said the house has been rebuilt so many times in the past centuries that it has lost its historic value.

The picture below shows the seventh-century Samzevrissie Church, Georgia, U.S.S.R., after earthquake destruction in 1940. The church is shown on Page 65 after restoration in 1953. An official of the Institute for Georgian Art History, Georgian S.S.R., wrote, "from the photographs you will be able to form some idea about our activities in the field of preservation and restoration of the old Georgian monuments. In the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R., there is a special Department of Historic Preservation."

A Chamber of Commerce leader of Victoria, British Columbia, advised the city that it must retain its antiquities and persevere against modernistic trends if it wants to increase its lucrative tourist trade. "Americans are weary of modernization—they come here in search of antiquity. Therefore, we must preserve our historic buildings at all costs. If we don't we shall become just another North American city and our tourist appeal will be lost." He pointed to Craigdarroch Castle, a rambling, nineteenth-century mansion, as a case in point. "It has the makings of a first-class tourist attraction, yet we use it as an office building." The castle, with most of its materials brought from England by sailing ship, was taken over by the city for taxes some time ago and now houses the school board.

The Georgian Society in Dublin, Ireland, inactive for more than 50 years, has recently been reorganized under the chairmanship of the Honorable Desmond Guinness. The main purpose of the Society is the restoration, repair, and general preservation of the Georgian houses in Ireland. Many of the outstanding residential examples of the Regency period have fallen into disrepair. The group intends to inaugurate a Georgian show-house, for which purpose 50 or 60 foundation members will subscribe £50 each.

The English National Trust lists 7,553 new members during 1957. Of these, 140 were life members, 13 were honorary members, and 70 were corporate members. There was a net gain of 5,386, since 2,167 former members were removed from the register. This compares favorably with the 1956 increase of 5,515. The majority of new members joined as a result of a personal approach by an existing member. Membership at the end of 1957 totaled 66,559. Admission was paid by 860,000 visitors to National Trust houses and gardens in 1957. "Owing to restricted travel during the petrol rationing, the bus dispute, and the bad summer, there were fewer visitors to most properties in 1957 as compared with 1956," states the *Spring News Letter* of the English National Trust.

The following quotation is used by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau on its publications: "A wise nation preserves its records . . . gathers up its muniments . . . decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead . . . repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country . . . by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."—Joseph Howe.

CHEEKWOOD

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharpe have announced their intention of presenting *Cheekwood,* near Nashville, Tenn., to the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center. The administering group was formed by the Exchange Club of Nashville, the Horticultural Society of Davidson County, and the Nashville Arts Council for the purpose of converting the famous sixty-room mansion and estate into a fine arts center, arboretum, and botanical garden.

Terms of the gift state that the corporation will receive the massive gray stone Georgian mansion, all other buildings on the property, and about 50 of the 100 acres of land, including both wooded and landscaped tracts. Approximately $100,000 has been pledged of the $225,000 minimum amount needed to accept the gift and establish the new institution.

Construction of the house and gardens was begun in 1929 by the late Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cheek who had accompanied the architect, Bryant Fleming, to England to study eighteenth-century houses and to buy eighteenth-century furniture, tapestries, chandeliers, iron work, sculpture, mantels, wall panels, even massive mahogany and gilt doors from the Duke of Westminster's Grosvenor House in London. The focal point of the east wing is the delicate spiral Queen Charlotte stairway, its handrail taken from her palace at Kew, England.

Cheekwood is rich in horticultural treasures, including hundreds of flowering shrubs and trees native to Tennessee. The value of the boxwood garden was once estimated at $100,000 and was considered one of the two finest in the United States at the time it was laid out.

The dinner of the 1954 annual meeting of the National Trust was held at *Cheekwood.*

PUBLICATIONS

Historic Houses of George-Town and Washington City. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard. Preface by Richard Hubbard Howland. Richmond: The Dietz Press, Inc. 480 pp., 100 halftone and line illustrations, index. $15.00.

Along with architectural comment, the text presents George-Town and Washington City houses, associated with our national history, as reflections of their owners' personalities. The biographies of successive occupants are not given, except as their lives coincide with the stories of the houses themselves. Minor and major residential buildings in all parts of the District of Columbia have been selected, ranging from the 1760's to the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to the excellent architectural photographs taken by Mr. Hubbard, there are old prints, early water colors, and engravings, some of which depict buildings that have since disappeared.

Mission 66 in Action. U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. 12 pp.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced in April the publication of *Mission 66 in Action,* which summarizes the accomplishments achieved during the first year of the 10-year program to conserve and develop the National Park system. Mission 66 has entered its second year with sufficient funds to continue steady progress toward achievement of its goals by 1966—the golden anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service.

The publication was produced with funds donated by the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., and may be obtained by writing the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

"Henry Clay, Kentuckian." By Lida Mayo, Alexandria, Va. *The Filson Club History Quarterly*. Louisville, Ky., Spring 1958. Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 168-176.

This paper was read by Mrs. Mayo at the *Ashland* dinner of the "Blue Grass Preservation Short Course," a Lexington, Ky., meeting co-sponsored by the Bluegrass Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, on July 26, 1957.

Museum Security. By Richard Foster Howard. Washington, D. C.: The American Association of Museums Publications, New Series Number 18, 1958, 12 pp., $.50.

Museum Security is intended to be applicable to all but the largest museums, and to take into consideration budget, location, and character of building. The work is primarily for museums of art, but the principles and problems apply to any type of museum or historic house, where objects of intrinsic value and liability to damage are stored and displayed.

Dr. Howard (Director, Birmingham Museum of Art, Ala.) recommends, "Museums should analyze their own problems of exterior and internal security, taking into account the possible and probable kinds of danger, types of people involved, and methods of dealing with the problems. Special attention should be paid to children and to groups. Physical security of entrances should be checked as should fastenings, alarms, and other protective devices including exhibition cases. The most effective security, once the building is made reasonably safe, is an alert, loyal, intelligent staff, including a uniformed guard force. . . . Finally, the director must constantly think about these problems, anticipate them, and devise measures to combat them."

"Historic Places in Your Town," *Changing Times*, Washington, D. C.: The Kiplinger Magazine. March 1958, pp. 37-39.

Under the sub-title, "Every community has an old courthouse or church or house or factory worth keeping for the future," the article calls attention to the fact that since 1941 approximately one-third of the historic and architectural monuments known to have existed in that year have been demolished. Examples of past wanton destruction are cited, along with instances of historic buildings that have been saved and today serve their communities. Emphasizing that the preservation of historic buildings is far from easy, the article discusses what is worth preserving, how to organize a preservation group, and problems involving restoring, preserving, and money.

Reprints of "Historic Places in Your Town" are available, upon request, from the National Trust headquarters, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The First Baptist Meeting House, Providence, R. I., recently underwent a $500,000 partial restoration and renovation. It was rededicated in April for its original purpose: "For the publick worship of Almighty God and also for holding commencement in." The 183-year-old structure was first used for public worship on May 28, 1775, and with two exceptions since has been used annually for Brown University commencement exercises. The restoration work was made possible through a gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a Brown graduate.

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Cover, Inside Cover, and Page 36 *Historic Annapolis, Inc.;* Page 46 *Pen and ink drawing, Virginia Herbert;* Page 50-51 *Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc.;* Page 52 *Abbie Rowe, Courtesy National Park Service;* Page 54 *Old Salem, Inc.;* Page 57 *Reprinted courtesy of Time Inc. and New York State Historical Association;* Page 58 *L. J. Rodney;* Page 60 *1890 photograph of the main staircase of the former hotel lobby, now the University lobby, of the Auditorium Building, Roosevelt University;* Page 63 *Fred Lyon;* Page 64-65 *Institute for Georgian Art History, Georgian S.S.R.*